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Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as agents for the circulation of this paper, and to extend the circulation of this paper, not only by a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in the House on Saturday present nothing of general interest, though much real business was performed in relation to private bills.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Tillinghast proposed to go into Committee of the Whole to dispose of a bill whose immediate passage was a matter of great expediency. The bill appropriated a sum of money not exceeding \$1,000 to repair the custom house in Providence.

Mr. Everett proposed, as an amendment, that the Committee should report the bills laid aside for report on the previous day, which amendment was accepted.

The House remained in committee a few minutes, when the bill reported by Mr. Tillinghast and the private bills laid aside for report on Friday, were reported by Mr. Arnold, the Chairman—and the House proceeded to act on two instances. They were disposed of with rather unprecedented rapidity.

The Senate did not sit.

COURTESY IN HIGH STATIONS.

Without intending to inflict upon our readers a homily upon courtesy and good breeding, we feel it our duty to offer some remarks on the bearing that should distinguish men in official station in their intercourse with each other. There is a decorum that belongs to exalted rank, the absence of which never fails to excite in the mind of every observer feelings of disapprobation, and even disgust. In a country like ours, where hereditary titles do not exist, and where worth and refinement constitute the only nobility recognized by our institutions, political as well as social, it is peculiarly proper that those qualities should be possessed by all, but especially those whom the People delight to honor. If there be in the nation a class entitled to consideration above all others, it must consist of the men who, by the voluntary consent of their fellow-citizens, are made the depositaries of the civil and political rights of the community. Such being the case, it is, in our opinion at least, to be expected that we should look upon the scenes that have occurred, and we regret to add, are of daily occurrence in our halls of legislation, with sentiments of the deepest regret.

It is to be presumed that there is not a single member of the National Legislature that, in the capacity of a private individual, would tamely submit to intentional rudeness and much less open and wanton indignity. How is it then that these same gentlemen, representing in their persons the dignity of seventeen millions of free-men, submit, without a blush, to imputations and indignities from each other which, as private individuals, they would, it is believed, punish on the spot? Nor would the evils to which we allude, however great, call forth our disapproval so strongly, if they were confined to those who can reconcile it to themselves to bandy harsh epithets one with the other. The same spirit that has made the halls of Congress the scene of this total disregard of decorum and courtesy has, of late, gloried in directing its assaults in directions where not the slightest provocation has been given and where no opportunity is afforded for reply. It must be evident to every body that we here have reference to the wanton and gross attacks made by Members of the Congress of the United States on the President of this Union and the members of his Cabinet. However scurrilous assault and low invective are to be expected from a certain description of partisan papers, too frequently conducted by men who are utter strangers to every law of common decency, most assuredly they are in the worst taste imaginable when they come from the Representatives of State sovereignties and of the great popular constituency of the country.

That uprightness and propriety should be the objects of attack on the part of want of principle and vulgarity, is to be expected. They are, and must ever continue to be antagonist principles and can as soon be made to harmonize as the things that are most discordant in nature, but certainly they are out of place between the Legislative Representatives of the nation and men who are invested with the executive charge of public affairs.

If one were to go into a promiscuous assemblage, consisting of every description of People, he would not be surprised at seeing the thief assail the honest man, the drunkard attack the advocate of sobriety, the idle vagabond insult the industrious individual that earns his subsistence by honest toil, but he certainly would be astonished were he to find the members of these various classes respectively assailing, attacking and insulting each other. We would ask if there be anything so degrading in the office of President of the United States, or those of his Secretaries, as to render their incumbencies the proper objects of contempt to those who are sent here to unite in making laws for the government of the country; or is there anything so exalted about those stations as to create invidious feeling, or excite a consciousness of disparity on the part of those who compose the Legislative Council of the Republic. We think that no such inequality exists, and that the parties above named, are, at least, to be respected by each other. If we be not wonderfully mistaken, the different branches of the Government should go hand in hand mutually respecting and respected by each other, and yet we have seen Members of Congress, popular representatives, as well as grave Senators, rising in their places and pouring forth torrents of abuse against the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

The Madisonian.

VOL. V.—NO. 134.]

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1842.

[WHOLE NO. 786.]

that would have shocked the authors of them in their cooler moments.

We may be told that liberty of speech and thought is essential to free institutions, and that the freedom of debate should not be trammelled by the flimsy forms of etiquette. Admitting the correctness of the position, we ask gentlemen in all frankness and good feeling, whether it be a part of the freedom of debate, to assail the absent and those from whom the privilege of reply is withheld? We ask them, as friends, whether they think it worthy of themselves, as individuals, or as public servants, to bring into disrespect those who conduct a co-ordinate branch of the Government? We anticipate their answers, for we know them to be manly, and generous and brave in their natures, and feel assured that they will confirm our assertion when we say, that such a course is undignified and unbecoming their high stations. Then why will they persevere in such conduct?

To entertain different views of public men and measures, is inseparable from the essence of a Republic, it is the very fountain of liberty, and parent of freedom, but surely to differ, is not, necessarily, to reciprocate the imputation of bad motive. Men may certainly draw opposite conclusions from the same premises, without being less worthy of each other's respect and esteem. In politics, as in religion, men may, nay must, entertain discordant opinions, and may, nevertheless, be actuated by an honest desire to promote the same great end. Whatever nickname of party we may bear, the dear, the invaluable appellation of American freeman, is common to us all, and whatever distinction may attach to the relations which the President and his advisers, and members of Congress bear to the country respectively, they are parts of the same Government, and, as such, should mutually sustain each other's respectability before the nation. The People that are taught to hold in light esteem the administrators of the laws, will very soon learn to despise the laws themselves, and those who make them. Their cause is the same, and their fates are inseparable, and let gentlemen think as they please, the Government, the elements of which do not cleave to, and sustain one another, must soon fall into disrespect and ruin. As friends of Congress, and of the Executive Administration, we again invite the strictest and most lynx-eyed scrutiny on the part of the former into the acts of the latter, but let it never be said by those who are looking with anxiety and no friendliness of purpose, for the result of the grand national experiment of self-government, that in America the members of the Legislative Council promoted its failure, if failure should ensue, by casting obloquy on the gifted and high-minded men who are intrusted with the practical application of what they themselves have ordained and ordered to be done. Whatever differences of opinion may exist, and with whatever becoming zeal they may be respectively sustained and advocated, let liberality and forbearance, confidence and good faith, be the measures by which they are graduated and appreciated.

USURY.

Restrictions on the value of money are not only injudicious but they are wrong in principle. As to their affording protection to the poorer classes, it is all nonsense, inasmuch as they operate the very reverse effect. Want of money, like the prevalence of an epidemic disease, will induce men to obtain help at any expense; and as in a community where violent sickness prevails, the price for medical attendance will be graduated by the number of physicians, so the cost of money will be greater or less in proportion to the competition which generally diffused capital produces among money lenders. No man will keep his funds idle rather than take exorbitant interest, when his next door neighbor is turning his capital rapidly and safely at moderate rates. The disparity in the standard of interest adopted in different States, has the operation of causing capital to flow in whatever direction the highest legal return can be had on investments, and States that restrict interest within narrow limits, drive from themselves funds that under other circumstances would remain with them. The time is come when a more enlightened policy should prevail in regard to this matter, and we hope that the oppression to the poor, industrious man, that daily occurs, will conduce to bring about a speedy change.

A SUPPOSABLE CASE

Mr. Lane, the amiable gentleman of that name who is a member of the House of Representatives, and who, to such statesmanlike views of public subjects, adds also such nice sense of propriety, and such high accomplishment of manner, is, nevertheless, not with the old proverb. He is not a "long lane that never turns."

We are either misinformed, or he was, not long since, one of the most devoted friends of the Administration, at least as far as professions may go, and not among the most fastidiously delicate or excessively shy in soliciting favors for friends.

As Mr. Lane seems greatly inclined to reason through the medium of suppositions, we recommend him to suppose what the public will suppose when it shall compare his sentiments of last year with his sentiments of this.

"Look on this picture, and on this."

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—It has become necessary for the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in consequence of pressing applications on the behalf of colored persons of the best character, for assistance in their intended removal and settlement in Liberia, to make an earnest effort to increase the funds of the institution; and Mr. JOSEPH ETTER, long known as the publisher of the African Repository, is authorized to wait upon the citizens of Washington and the District, and upon others now in the District, to receive such donations and subscriptions, as, in view of the case, they may feel able and disposed to give to the benevolent cause of the Society. About one hundred and fifty persons will be ready to sail for Liberia early in the month of May, and it is hoped our citizens will contribute liberally in aid of their removal.

The following article from the Philadelphia American Sentinel, places, in a strong point of view, the melancholy effect of giving way to fears, however natural in cases of apparent danger, where the exercise of a little self-command would insure safety. Harrowing indeed must have been the feelings of those who, as spectators, were unable to render any aid in relieving the poor little innocents from the inevitable destruction produced by the ill-judged precipitation of their friends. Even the greatest and most appalling calamities may be warded off, or mitigated by coolness and deliberation, and had self-command been exercised on the occasion named, there can be no doubt there would have been a great preservation of human life. It is hoped that the instance here given of headlong precipitancy, will be a warning to prevent its recurrence on future similar occasions, and thus prove the melancholy, but salutary means of doing good. The article is evidently written under the influence of the deep-seated sympathies that do honor to our nature, and do honor to the heart which dictated it. We do not, in the general, like to deal in the distressing, but feel it our duty to lay the picture, so graphically sketched, before our readers, that good may be effected.

THE FIRE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Never has it fallen to our lot to record consequences more disastrous, when there was no apparent danger, than were those consequent upon the fire near Poplar and Sixth streets, yesterday morning. The fire originated in a carpenter shop, about half a square distant from the Public Primary School, in which were from ninety to one hundred children, between the ages of four and twelve years. There was no danger of the fire extending to the school house at all; but the wind blowing in that direction, carried a column of heavy black smoke immediately over it, which partially filled the room, and, naturally enough, filled the minds of the little ones with fear and consternation; and what no doubt increased the panic, and added new horrors to the scene, is the fact, that not a day since, a little girl, the associate and playmate of many of these children, in that immediate neighborhood, met a horrible and cruel death, by her clothes taking fire. The teachers, all females, raised the windows, and inquired of the firemen, who, with their apparatus, surrounded the building, if there was any danger. They were told there was none—to lock the doors and keep the children in. This was done, and if it had so remained all would have been well. But a report had been circulated that the school house itself was on fire, which, reaching the parents' ears, caused a rush to the school, each one anxious for the safety of their children. And now commenced a scene such as we trust we may never again witness. Mothers calling their children—some in hoarse accents demanding; others beseeching that the doors might be broken in, that they might be assured of the safety of their little ones, by peculiar demonstration. It was impossible to satisfy them that they were in a place of safety—that the building was in no danger, or to convince them of the real danger attendant upon such precipitancy. The door was burst open, the non-attendant upon which increased the difficulty ten-fold—every blow levelled at the door sent a chill to the hearts of the children, who now fancied the building on fire. From the windows they could see their mothers, and with their little hands outstretched, screamed, in piteous accents, for them to save them. Confusion was confounded—enemies—people rushed in—the terrified children hurried to the stairway, and were precipitated to the bottom by those behind. Parents, in the confusion, trampled upon their own children. Some were dangerously hurt, many horribly bruised and disfigured, and all frightened nearly to death. As far as we could learn, twelve were more or less injured—one it was thought fatally.

The British Colonial Magazine for March, has an article on "debts due from foreign States," which, after speaking of the different sums thus raised in England, proceeds as follows:

"If the Government were to interfere, they might obtain from the insolvent countries equivalents in territory, which, under judicious management, might not only reimburse the fund-holders of such States, but become valuable colonies. The countries themselves, in being freed from the pressure of such debts, would also, by a surrender of a portion of their unwieldy territories, become stronger and more united. The countries which might, and ought to be called upon to surrender a portion of their territories for this purpose, are Spain—to surrender Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila. Portugal, to surrender Goa and other settlements in Hindoostan, the Madeiras, Azores, Cape Verde Islands. Mexico, to surrender the province of Yucatan, adjoining the British Honduras, with which it might be incorporated. This country produces coffee and all other tropical produce, especially cochineal. Central America, to surrender that part of the isthmus which adjoins New Grenada, which would give us the communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. New Grenada, to surrender that part of their territory which joins Central America, being the province of Darien. Venezuela, to surrender that part of her territory which lies round the Gulf of Paria, opposite Trinidad, and as far as the southern branch of the mouth of the Orinoko. This would give us a magnificent delta, which would command the navigation of that great river, and the territory might be incorporated with the government of Trinidad. Chili, to surrender the island of Chiloe and the territory adjoining, which constitutes the southern part of the dominion of this State. These concessions of territory to our country would not only relieve the States of their creditors, but would tend to consolidate and extend our power, and, in the cases of Spain and Portugal, would give a "finishing blow to the accursed slave trade," and America then would not dare to bring her cargoes of human beings to Cuba."

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY.

At the Rotundo of the Capitol, to-day, three uncommon vessels, viz: two double-banked frigates and a Sloop of War, all completely rigged, guns mounted, and in perfect trim. The vessels are of miniature size, and, as models, are the neatest specimens of small ship building we have ever seen. They are the work of a gentleman, formerly a sea captain, whose advanced age and infirmity does not admit of his going to sea, but employs his genius and talents in this way. The two frigates are valued at two hundred dollars each, and the sloop of war at one hundred and fifty dollars, and are to be disposed of by raffie as soon as the chances are all sold. Chances \$5 each.

The public are invited to examine those vessels, as they will remain for exhibition but a day or two. Unlike any thing of the kind we heretofore have been accustomed to see, displaying, as they do, the most consummate nautical taste, skill, and mechanism, ever exhibited within the same dimensions. Again we say, go and see.

CORRECTION.—An article in Saturday's paper, referring to the abuse of the ultra Whigs, and credited to the Missouri Republican, should have been credited to the Missouri Reporter. The Republican is one of the ultra papers itself.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, of Maryland, to be Comptroller of the Treasury.

JAMES H. WEAKLY, to be Surveyor General of Alabama, re-appointed.

CONSULS.

JAMES HAGARTY, for the port of Liverpool.
ALEXANDER POWELL, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Rio de Janeiro.

THE INSANE.

If there be a class of our own fellow beings that claims our sympathies to a greater extent than any other, it is that of persons who have been deprived of the lights of reason. It is in regard to his intelligence that man stands at the head of creation and is emphatically its lord. Deprived of his intellectual faculties he becomes one among the most helpless of God's creatures, and claims at the hands of those who retain those powers an object of the deepest sympathy and commiseration. With corporeal energies that bear no comparison with those of many other members of the animal kingdom, to which he would necessarily fall a prey were he not protected by the high endowments of mind that, whilst they grace his nature, enable him to direct and give effect to the brute strength by which they are surrounded. Entertaining such sentiments, it may well be supposed that we view, with peculiar interest, all charities, the object of which is to ameliorate the condition of the victims of mental alienation. To soothe their feelings and impart to them all the comforts of which their miserable condition is susceptible, is with us a darling object, and consequently we feel pleased whenever occasion offers to enlist public interest in their behalf. In looking over the last Philadelphia Inquirer our attention was favorably attracted by an editorial article, the subject of which is the present condition of the Pennsylvania Hospital of the insane. Describing this institution, that paper says:

"The first patient was admitted on the 11th of the second month, 1752, and between that time and the 20th of the third month, 1841, when persons afflicted with mental derangement ceased to be received into the Hospital in the city—thirty-eight thousand four hundred patients had received the benefits of its care. Of these four thousand three hundred and sixty-six were insane, one thousand four hundred and ninety-three of whom were restored to their families perfectly cured—nine hundred and thirty were discharged as cured, and the remainder were discharged as incurable. Five hundred and ninety-five were removed by their friends without material improvement—two hundred and forty-six died—six hundred and ten died—ninety-three were transferred to the new Hospital, and sixteen remained in the city, waiting the completion of the detached buildings. Of the 38,400 patients mentioned above, no less than twenty thousand eight hundred and five were received and supported without charge of any kind."

"The new buildings which constitute the present Hospital, are located nearly two miles west of the city, between the Westchester and Haverford Roads. The corner-stone was laid on the 22d of June, 1836; and the work was sufficiently completed for the reception of patients on the first day of 1841. The various structures are spacious, and are every way suited to the benevolent objects in view. The total number of rooms is 204, all of which are warmed by hot air furnaces, and the pleasure-ground contains groves fitted up with seats, which are the favorite resorts of the patients during warm weather. All classes of insane persons are admitted into this Asylum, upon the payment of a reasonable rate of board. Idiots, however, are not received, and for the epileptic a special agreement should be made. The Government, for the reception of Pennsylvania, is three dollars and fifty cents per week, and for those out of the State five dollars per week."

"There is a free list, however, which generally embraces from 100 to 130, about one-fourth of whom are insane. No person about the hospital, except the officers, knows who are free patients. The Government is invested in a board of twelve managers, who are elected annually by the contributors. There is rather less than one attendant to every six patients. The employments, amusements, and remedial means, appear to us altogether appropriate. In fine weather a large number of the patients are permitted to visit the city, and some have permission to visit the city and neighboring institutions. The library contains about 700 volumes, and pamphlets and newspapers are eagerly sought for. The hospital possesses two pianos and one harmonium. During the year 1841 the admissions were 176; discharges or deaths, 61; remaining, 115."

ZANONI.—This is the title of Bulwer's last novel. It doubtless possesses the usual quantity of stirring and interesting scenes that characterise all the works of its great author. However much Bulwer may be censured for the profligacy of some of his heroes, yet there is a power for good in his productions, and it is exercised sufficiently to counterbalance, to say the least of it, all the ill effects that can be produced by the perusal of his works.

"Zanoni" we have not read. But we see it commended in unmeasured terms by competent judges.—It may be had of Mr. Franck Taylor, of this city.

From the Journal of Commerce of April 1.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.
SIXTY OR SEVENTY BUILDINGS BURN'T.

After a long exemption from serious losses by fire, we were visited yesterday afternoon by an extensive conflagration. There were in fact three distinct fires, almost simultaneously, viz: one in Washington street, which only destroyed the roof of a building; another in Elm and Anthony streets, which destroyed about a dozen houses; and the other in Delancy, Chrystie, Forsyth, Broome and Eldridge streets, which swept down 50 or 60 houses.

The wind blew a gale from the N. W. during the whole afternoon; the buildings being mostly of wood, and the attention of the firemen being distracted to so many different points, it is not strange that they were unable to conquer the foe without a severe struggle. The amount of property destroyed is less than would be inferred from the number of buildings burnt; but a multitude of families have been turned out of doors, and many of them have lost nearly all their furniture. Much distress will be the consequence.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following Message, on the present state of the finances of the Government was communicated to Congress on Friday last. We are pleased that the President has taken upon himself the responsibility of stating, in forcible terms, the unfortunate position in which the country is placed, and of calling the attention of that body to the pressing necessity of adopting early and efficient measures to redeem the violated faith, and meet the occurring obligations of the Government.

The language of the President, in relation to the subject of a Tariff, which, while it yields revenue sufficient to meet the public expenditures, shall afford protection to the manufactures of the country, and secure an adequate remuneration to our domestic industry—is satisfactory; and we accept, with pleasure, this pledge of the support of the Executive Department of the Government to this measure of such primary importance to the national welfare.

Upon this point the President holds the following language: "From present indications, it is hardly doubtful that Congress will find it necessary to lay additional duties on imports, in order to meet the ordinary current expenses of the Government. In the exercise of a sound discrimination, having reference to revenue, but at the same time necessarily affording incidental protection to manufacturing industry, it seems equally probable that duties on some articles of importation will have to be advanced about 20 per cent. In performing this important work of revising the tariff of duties, which, in the present emergency, would seem to be indispensable, I cannot too strongly recommend the cultivation of a spirit of mutual harmony and concession, to which the Government itself owes its origin, and without the continual exercise of which, jarring and discord would universally prevail."

We must confess we do not see the necessity of even a temporary suspension of the law for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. We have always considered those lands as a domain peculiarly belonging to the States, and we believe that a judicious tariff, calculated to raise a revenue sufficient to meet all the expenditures of the Government, and so dispensing its assessments as to afford an ample protection to all the various branches of our domestic industry, would answer all the purposes of restoring the public credit to its former high standing, without diverting the income from the public lands from what we deem its appropriate application. We do not for one moment hesitate to say, however, that the re-establishment of the fallen credit of the nation, and the most ample protection of the labor of our citizens against the pauper labor of Europe, are, with us, measures of paramount and irresistible importance—and as wise and judicious a measure as we deem the Distribution law to be, we would surrender it, if it need be, to rescuscitate the sinking credit of the nation, to relieve the country from the almost hopeless state of bankruptcy, into which the long prevalence of locofoco misrule has thrown it, and to save it from that fathomless depth of ruin into which it will inevitably be thrown, if the great interests of its own industry are disregarded and deserted.

The Madisonian, a subsidized and venal print, charged the Whig members with neglect of duty and want of patriotism, in not furnishing ways and means for the Government.—Albany Ecce Journal.

We are sorry to observe that the Journal has "returned to its wallowing," &c. We will not handle it.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed James Campbell an Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, in place of Judge Randall, appointed United States District Judge.

From the Norfolk Herald.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Some of the newspapers are elaborately discussing this subject. So far as it touches the question of a recognition of the right in its broadest sense, such a discussion is supererogatory. The United States never has, never will, and never can recognise it; and as for the exercise of the right in certain specific latitudes for the suppression of piracy and the slave trade (which is the real object of the measure) it is equally useless, as the right has been freely and even extensively (as regards the rights of neutrals) exercised under the authority of the Government of the United States, as we shall presently show. The right to search vessels for this specific purpose (that is no other) may be safely conceded, if not actually, and strictly confined to certain latitudes, without impairing the main principle. If, however, in the prosecution of even this limited search, any violation of a national right should occur, or any wrong should be suffered by an individual, the offending nation is liable for redress or restitution, to the aggrieved party. Take for example our own war upon the pirates of Cuba.

In the year 1821-2, Congress passed an act for the suppression of piracy, and under that act a squadron was fitted out under the command of Commodore Porter, which sailed from this port in the spring of 1822, and was engaged in that service for two or three years, when its object was fully accomplished. Now while this portion of the naval force of the United States was thus engaged, by what means did they ascertain that the vessels they captured, or destroyed were pirates? They were most certainly not under the "pirates' flag," but showed the national colors of Spain, France, England, &c. But the American officers did not permit a piece of hunting to satisfy them; they visited and searched every vessel they fell in with which they deemed suspicious. In a particular case, the schooner "Nimble" was captured by Captain Wilkes (W. Wilkes, and sent into this port. She was captured on her way from Havana to Carthage. Captain Wilkes would not trust her flag or papers, believing from previous observation of her movements that she was engaged in piracy. Her case was formally adjudged in our courts, and she was restored with damages.

Commodore Porter pursued some of the pirates (believing them to be such, as they no doubt were) into a port of Porto Rico, attacked them in that port, and as is well remembered, destroyed them. Perhaps it would be well (as this is no other) may be safely conceded, if not actually, and strictly confined to certain latitudes, without impairing the main principle. If, however, in the prosecution of even this limited search, any violation of a national right should occur, or any wrong should be suffered by an individual, the offending nation is liable for redress or restitution, to the aggrieved party. Take for example our own war upon the pirates of Cuba.

TARIFF.

From the Boston Morning Post.

First. We are in favor of raising a sufficient revenue (with the income from the public lands) to meet the economical expenditures of the Government. We are opposed to any such unnecessary or revenue, and to surpluses in the National Treasury from taxes on the people. We should create no debt for our ordinary public expenses. We are eminently a pay-as-you-go people—a debt hating people in our public matters, and public opinion, as well as the public interests, require revenue enough to meet our expenditures.

Second. In raising this revenue, just regard should be had to existing interests. There are many articles of general consumption that cannot be produced in this country, such as tea, coffee, &c. Let such come in free, and raise your tariff revenue by an import duty on all articles that come into competition with home productions, and on articles of luxury.

Third. The manufacturing interest is a great interest; is entitled to consideration as well as other interests, and all should be regarded with impartiality by statesmen.

Fourth. The manufacturing interests want a steady state policy. They should disconnect themselves from mere politicians—ask for an adequate tariff revenue (with the proceeds from the public lands) to meet the necessities of the Government—and that revenue to be raised with an equitable and judicious discrimination. That would afford them all the protection they actually need—all they ought to ask.

From the N. Y. Sun.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

We give below an important message sent by the President to Congress on Friday. If that body can resist the appeal which the simple facts stated in this document make, we shall lose all confidence in its patriotism. Its inaction has destroyed the credit, and broken the faith of the nation; our finances are wretchedly embarrassed; our honor tarnished; our foreign affairs in a delicate, not to say alarming condition. In this emergency the President lays aside all party feeling, meets the question boldly, and frankly recommends those measures which common sense dictates as the only practicable means of promoting the welfare of the country in this crisis. These are, an immediate revision of the tariff, and a repeal of the Distribution law, so as to restore the credit and resources of the Government. He also proposes to fund the public debt, amounting to near \$15,000,000, and pledge the proceeds of the lands for its redemption.—There is wisdom and sound principle in this. Congress shall any longer, in a time like this, trifle with the national honor, and go on with their schemes for President-making, they will be held to a terrible retribution by an insulted and indignant people.

MILLINERY.

MISS L. DORSEY, 114 Baltimore street, will open Spring Millinery, Saturday 2d April. Baltimore, March 30—4t.

Foreign Correspondence.

BREMEN, January 26, 1842.

In speaking to you of the system of emigration, I did not mean to cast any reflection on this place. I believe that the business has been carried on in this port as honestly as in any other; nay, even more so. But I do not think that a subject in which the United States are so deeply and lastingly interested ought to be left in the hands of men ever so honest and faithful, who, from the very nature of the thing, have but a transient interest in it. From the moment a man leaves his house and home to adopt America for his permanent residence, his hopes and wishes and expectations are identified with the country of his adoption. This is known and understood throughout. His countrymen look upon him as a stranger—as one who is on the point of severing all connection with them; the Government which he quits, in order to be free from the trammels which keep him in bondage at home, naturally views him as a sort of rebel against its laws and institutions, and there is consequently no one to advise or counsel him, if it be the diplomatic or commercial agent of the country which is now the sole object of his vows.

This is all so perfectly natural, that it would be absurd to find fault with the authorities here, or with the persons engaged in "forwarding" emigrants. They have done all, and perhaps a great deal more, than could have been expected of them. There is no doubt that with the rules and regulations adopted, for instance in this place, there is no danger of the poor emigrants starving on their way to the United States; but herein, I imagine, does not yet exist any guarantee of the emigrant's being used as he might be, if the authorities and agents of the United States were to watch over his welfare. Every government has a double obligation to fulfil with regard to strangers wishing to travel or reside within its territory: towards its own citizens or subjects, which consists in protecting them against the aggressions of suspicious or notoriously untrustworthy characters, and the other, which consists in protecting the stranger in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled by the laws of nations and of humanity. Is it for this reason that persons wishing to visit a foreign country are, in Europe, bound first to obtain the rise of the diplomatic agent or consul of that country, which rise afterwards entitles the holder to all the protection extended by the authority of that country towards its own subjects? In the United States no passport is required to travel from one place to another, and that, certainly, is a proof of their greater freedom, and, I may add—civilization. Such passports (used to travel in the interior of the country) cannot have any possible object—since the government is already bound to protect its citizens, and since the stranger, once arrived in America, is with the exception of the right of suffrage, and a few other laws in reference to real estate, placed upon the same footing as the citizen himself. At home, therefore, it would be impracticable and useless to establish the system of passports introduced in Europe.—It would prove a serious annoyance to all travellers and excite by its minutiae the dislike and indignation of the people. But the matter is very different when a foreigner wishes to go to the United States, and this not only to travel through the country, but in order to make it his permanent residence. In this case the rise of a diplomatic agent or consul of the United States would be a sort of acceptance of his first preliminary declaration to become a citizen. If a man of property applies to the consul or agent for such an acceptance, and there is nothing against his character, the rise will be granted, and the trouble caused to the stranger by this single step is not worth mentioning. If the stranger wishes for any particular information, the consul or agent is the very best person to give it to him, and the consul or agent may in this manner not only protect the person of the wealthy foreigner, but at least indirectly, become the means of the investment of his property. I have said to you in my former letter that nearly all emigrants are fleeced in every step they take until they reach the port of their destination.—This, I am sorry to say, is human nature.—Whoever deals with them knows that the chance of making money out of them will not return, and thus every one makes at once the most of them. It is natural also, that every one advises them to invest their money in goods and other things with the value of which they are unacquainted, while the interest of the United States and in most cases also that of the emigrants consists in bringing to America as much cash as possible, in order to make their investments in real estate. This, at least, is the interest of nine-tenths of the German emigrants, most of whom have very considerable property, notwithstanding their unpretending and sometimes shabby external appearance. Had the consul the means of seeing and conversing with the emigrants, thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars might be saved to the emigrants, and through them to the United States, which are now thrown away in Europe or invested so as to yield no return. It is of course the interest of the governments of Europe to keep the emigration as much as possible within their own hands; but they could not refuse what is established as an international measure in every civilized country.

If a person of suspicious character, a criminal flying from justice—mere political offenders most of course not be comprised in this category—or a man condemned by the tribunals of his country is presented by his Government as "a candidate for American citizenship," the diplomatic agent or Consul of the United States will bow, and observe that his country must necessarily decline the honor.

By the adoption of this wise measure the United States would soon cease to be looked upon as "the refuge of every vagabond and scoundrel in Christendom," and the vicious or criminal population of Europe would be obliged to seek another place of rendezvous. That the poor, but honest and industrious, population of Europe ought not to be refused is self-evident, if they have but the means of paying their passage. There is no fear of any man's starving in the United States who has the use of his limbs, and is willing to use them. His labor enriches the soil; labor is money as well as time. The latter, in fact, is worth nothing without the former.

The readiness with which the United States are supposed to receive the very outcast of the population of Europe, does not raise the American character in public estimation, nor does it increase the consideration for the emigrants. Were a plan, similar to the one I would propose, adopted by the Government, many Europeans of property who are now unwilling to go to America, would adopt the United States as their home, while, at the same time, it would much lessen the hue and cry against "foreign paupers," and against "foreigners" in general, in which but too often the "poor" is made to suffer for the guilty, pauper ubiquity. Those who so much contribute by their wealth and labor to increase the property and power of America, ought not to be made an object of scorn, or a mere hand for a political fiction. But the subject is too important to be exhausted in so short a space. I will recur to it in my next. In the mean time, I trust that the evils I have described, will not entirely be overlooked by those who have the power to apply the remedy.

CHARLES GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, QUINCY, ILLINOIS. Will promptly and faithfully attend to any professional business entrusted to him in Western Illinois, and the river counties of Missouri and Iowa, above Hannibal.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

Refer to Hon. George Evans, U. S. Senate; Hon. A. H. Allen, House of Representatives. July 1-